

Rain, warmer tonight;
fair, warmer tomorrow;
light to fresh south winds.

The Washington Times

REAL ESTATE MEN
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NUMBER 3604.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

PRINCE PU LUN BRINGS MESSAGE FROM HIWANG SU

Emperor of China Sends
Letter to President
Roosevelt.

BY HIS ROYAL NEPHEW

Eminent Visitor Escorted to
Hotel by Sir Liang-Cheng
and Col. Symons.

Clad in a gorgeous yellow jacket and costume showing him to be a member of the imperial household of China, and wearing conspicuously displayed on his breast the Japanese decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun, which was just recently conferred upon him during his visit to Tokyo, Prince Pu Lun, nephew of the Emperor of China and commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, who is to be the guest of Washington for the next three days, and who brings a letter from Emperor Hwang Su to President Roosevelt, arrived here this afternoon from Chicago.

The prince was officially welcomed to Washington by Col. Thomas W. Symons, aide to the President, who, together with Sir Liang-Cheng, the Chinese minister, was at the depot to meet the train. The scene was most picturesque and was witnessed by hundreds of spectators. Prince Pu Lun was dressed in military uniform, and there were nine secretaries and attaches of the Chinese legation present, all dressed in their official costumes of blue, with red caps and peacock feathers. The minister also wore his official dress.

His Yellow Jacket.
When the train drew into the station Colonel Symons and the minister stepped aboard the private car occupied by the prince and his escort, and very soon the imperial visitor, a man of rather small build and with a clean, pleasant face, appeared on the platform. The Chinese attaches had meanwhile lined up alongside the car, and as the prince, conspicuous in his brilliant yellow costume, stepped off, the entire party bowed low, giving him the salute customary in their native country. With the prince is the vice commissioner, Mr. Wong, and several other Chinese men of prominence.

Carriages were in waiting at the side of the depot, and while a crowd which was momentarily gathering in proportions, and which was kept back by the police, was looking on, the prince and Mr. Wong were escorted by Colonel Symons to the first carriage. The entire party drove to the Arlington Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been engaged for them. The prince has a retinue of ten servants, and brings with him an immense number of trunks.

The Royal Letter.
The letter from Emperor Hwang Su which Prince Pu Lun has brought with him expresses felicitations over the event which the celebration at St. Louis signifies, and also makes reference to friendly relations between China and the United States, expressing the hope that they may continue so, and that the facilities for trade between the two countries may be improved.

The Emperor's message is written on a strip of beautifully woven silk about four feet long and two feet high. It is contained in a handsome lacquer box, which contains on the exterior a large picture of the Chinese dragon. In this box the prince will hand to President Roosevelt the letter he has brought with him, and also a number of Chinese documents, and at the top it is handsomely decorated with embroidery. There, comes the message itself, in large Chinese characters, and at the conclusion is the big red seal of the Chinese government, about six inches in diameter.

It is not the custom in China for the Emperor to personally sign documents of this character, but the seal gives it the official stamp.

At the Chinese legation today the yellow dragon flag of the empire was flying in honor of the arrival of the imperial visitors.

Festivities for Prince.
Prince Pu Lun will be entertained as have been few dignitaries in recent years. This entertainment will take on official character as President Roosevelt will show him especial consideration. The President has designated Col. Thomas W. Symons as aide to represent the Government in entertaining him.

On Monday afternoon the prince's formal presentation at the White House will be made. Until that time he is expected to accept outside invitations, but tonight the Chinese minister will have him as his guest at a private dinner at which only the legation officials will be present.

Tomorrow Colonel Symons will take charge of the party and will invite them to make a trip about the city in an automobile. The Soldiers' Home and Zoological Park will be some of the points visited, and through Mr. Wong, as interpreter, Colonel Symons will endeavor to give the prince information about the points of interest.

Guest of President.

On Monday afternoon, after his presentation, Mr. Roosevelt will have the imperial party as his guests at a musicale. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps and members of the Cabinet and Supreme Court have been invited to this function, and it will have an official character.

Monday evening Sir Liang-Cheng, Liang-Cheng will give an elaborate dinner to Prince Pu Lun, and many of the diplomats will be present.

Tuesday will be an especially busy day for the prince and his party. They will attend a tea given by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster at their home, on Eighteenth Street, and the same evening there will be a dinner at the home of Secretary Hay in which the President will be present, and many members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The prince and his party will leave for St. Louis on Wednesday morning and go to St. Louis.

Mrs. GERTRUDE C. DARWIN



Compiler of the Smithsonian report, an interesting document submitted annually to the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress.

TIDE OF TALK OVER D. A. R. DIRECTORY

Convention Decides to Issue List Containing Name of Every Daughter—Discouraging Report From Order's Magazine

Talk, a whole lot of talk, and then some more talk, was the order of the day at the morning session of the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled at Chase's Theater today.

The approaching end of the congress seemed to inspire the members with a desire to be as busy as possible in the few remaining hours, and things were moving all the time. The reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings took up a great deal of time, and there were a number of corrections. The members desired to have themselves set straight in the matter of the resolutions connected with the feud between Miss Baird-Huey and Mrs. Roberts, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Weed explained that through a misunderstanding she had been made to appear in favor of a motion which did not call for the censure of those connected with the case who had refused to call a meeting of the national board, or who had failed to testify when summoned. Other Daughters made similar statements.

Magazine Runs Behind.
Lillian Lockwood submitted a report setting forth a deficit in the "American Magazine," published by the society, of \$4,000. There followed a great deal of discussion about how to make the magazine pay. Several delegates ventured the opinion that to give a magazine for less than its cost could hardly be called good business. In the face of this, other members were for whooping up the circulation. Between the two opinions the congress became somewhat confused and hardly knew whether it was going forward or backward.

The greatest excitement and talk was caused by a motion to compile an official directory of all the members of the D. A. R.

Applause greeted the motion and about one-third of the delegates arose to express their views. Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, in finding the proper person to whom to award the floor, but remained calm throughout the excitement and acquitted herself in a highly dignified and successful manner.

Opposed the Directory.

Mrs. Kate Kearny Henry, who compiled the last directory, said that only \$2,500 had been received. Later she changed her mind and said that it was \$2,000. Mrs. Henry was not in favor of the new directory. She said by the time it appeared so many changes had taken place that it was practically worthless. The Daughters have contracted the marrying habit. Last year there were 460 marriages, and it was

hardly probable that the parents of all these blushing brides had taken their sons-in-law under the parental tree, so that no dependence could be placed in the addresses of the happy ones.

These pertinent points impressed a large number of delegates, and a substitute was offered to print a directory with only the addresses of the national and State officers and the chapter regents. The delegate with the "man-in-the-weir" voice was greatly taken with this compromise, and warmly seconded it. There was some talk of withdrawing the substitute, but the big voice boomed forth not to give up the ship. Here again the question of how to get out of it more than there is in it arose. It was pointed out that the last directory sold for 75 cents, and each copy cost the society at least 50 cents. The feminine tendency to get out of such difficulties by taking the easy way was again exemplified in the fact that it was finally decided to print a directory containing the name of every daughter.

Scene of Disorder.

The cheerfulness with which some of the speakers utterly disregarded the chair and others having the floor was amusingly illustrated in the directory debate. At one time there were five full-fledged speeches disturbing the atmosphere of the hall, and for a few minutes the proceedings were about as inspiring as a Chinese conversation.

Mrs. Chittenden, of Michigan, was finally awarded the floor, but just as she was about to make the announcement a delegate from Pennsylvania plunged into a few remarks, but the Pennsylvania also lost out, for a delegate on the other side, with the stronger voice, broke loose and got the ear of the congress in spite of vigorous raps from the gavel.

Meantime, Mrs. Chittenden, who was the rightful speaker, had been standing, unable to get in a word edgewise. At last order was restored and the debate went along on more orderly lines. A motion to close the debate was made, and nearly every delegate arose to vote. Then it was found that half of them thought they were voting on the directory and everybody sat down. The speaker then made a motion and then a vote was taken. The motion was carried, after which the substitute was voted down and the original motion went through.

Mrs. Lockwood was extended a rising vote of thanks for saving the first earth quake from the fate of the original motion. She put it into thirteen flower pots, planted orange seeds in the pots a year ago and had now presented one of the plants to each of the thirteen original States.

The president's page this morning was attired in a tan dress, with a brown hat, and helicopter flowers. She was easily the center of attraction for the six men and two boys present.

Mrs. Susanna Polk Young, of Maryland, presented to the society a quilt made of the best needlework of our grandmothers. It was accepted with enthusiasm. The society with a piece of the original Bunker Hill flag.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY
IS VINDICATED

The long row between Harriet Baird-Huey and Mrs. Thomas Roberts, both of Philadelphia, was settled by the congress yesterday when it adopted a report of the special investigating committee which had the matter in charge. The report clears Miss Baird-Huey of the aspersions upon her conduct and incidentally criticizes the old national board for entertaining charges upon such weak grounds as were set out in the case. A fling was also taken at Mrs. Roberts for making the charges. An amendment to statute 32, to require more specific evidence in making charges, was also urged by the committee.

LONDON REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING ON YALU RIVER

Correspondent Cannot
Send Details "for Strategic Reasons."

JAP COLUMN DESTROYED?

Russians in Southern Manchuria Said to Have Anticipated Attack.

LONDON, April 23.—The Seoul correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphs:

"Heavy fighting has taken place on the Yalu River.

"For strategic reasons it is impossible for me to send particulars at present."

A dispatch to the Central News from Port Arthur says news has been received there that a column of Japanese troops has been completely destroyed on the Yalu River.

The dispatch, which lacks confirmation, adds that no details were obtainable.

Simultaneous Rush Planned.

Reports from several sources lead to the expectation that news of important land operations may be received at any moment. Another Seoul dispatch, dated April 19, says that the arrangements for concerted movements by the Japanese were to be completed on April 20.

SHANGHAI, April 23.—Reports from Chefoo and elsewhere indicate that the Russians in southern Manchuria are expecting an attack by the Japanese. Some reports state that hostilities on a large scale have begun ashore.

It is said that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu River, meeting with almost no opposition. None of the rumors can be verified, but all point to a clash on land being imminent, if it has not already begun.

ATTACHE MACOMB WILL SAIL TODAY

Major M. M. Macomb, of the artillery corps, and Lieut. Col. W. S. Schuyler, Second Cavalry, have been designated as American attaches with the Russian forces. Major Macomb will sail from New York today for Europe, and will go to Harbin by way of St. Petersburg.

Major Macomb, who is a member of the general staff, is to succeed Capt. G. G. Gately, of the Artillery Corps, who was designated for service with the Russians, but was unable to leave the Philippines on account of illness. Lieutenant Colonel Schuyler was designated to replace Col. J. B. Kerr, Twelfth Cavalry, who is also ill in the Philippines.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, of the Artillery Corps, a Russian military attaché at Paris, has also been designated military attaché at St. Petersburg for temporary duty. This assignment will not end his duty in Paris, and will take him to St. Petersburg only during the hostilities.

MINE WRECKS RUSSIAN BOAT

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Admiral Alexieff reports that while some steam launches were placing mines at Port Arthur, one of the mines exploded prematurely beneath the stern of one of the launches. A lieutenant and twenty men were killed.

In another dispatch addressed to the Czar Admiral Alexieff states that a series of reconnaissance along the Yalu River has shown that the Japanese are concentrating. About one division is north of Wiju. They are also beginning to remove the Korean inhabitants.

Admiral Alexieff adds:

"I am informed that quantities of material, apparently parts of pontoon bridges, are being collected opposite Mubikho Island. Our scouts have killed two Japanese scouts, one of whom was apparently an officer. Our scouts have daringly recovered for several days. Our right flank on the left bank of the Yalu has ascertained that only a few Japanese are south of the Pomakka River."

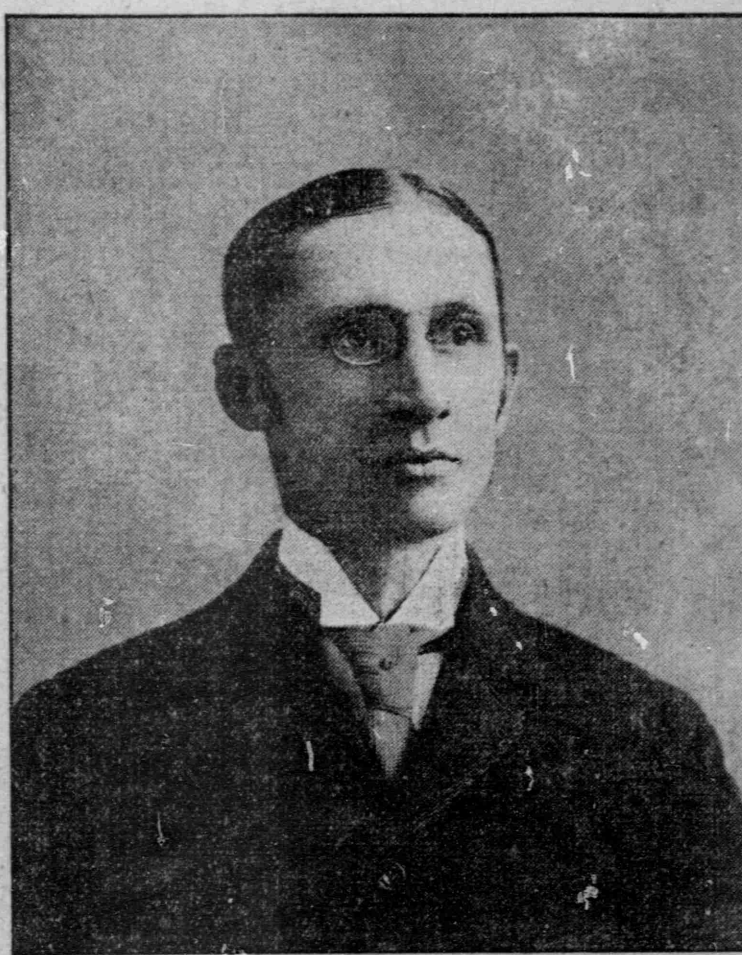
"These were occupied in preparing for the Russian detachment of two officers and thirty-two men went there in three boats. The enemy, however, discovered, and the boats were exploded. Three of our riflemen were killed. A captain and eleven men were severely and a lieutenant and four men slightly wounded. The detachment returned under cover of two guns."

CORTEYOU TO BECOME MEMBER OF FRATERNITY

Secretary Corteyou will be initiated into the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity tonight at the fraternity house, 115 De Sales Street.

It is expected that Secretary of War Taft will be among the speakers at the banquet which is to follow at Rauschen's later in the evening.

ROBERT W. TAYLER



Ex-Representative from McKinley's old district in Ohio, and chief examiner of witnesses in the Smoot investigation.

FIREMEN ENGULFED BY FALLING WALLS

Two Killed and a Score Injured by Sudden
Explosion in Burning Factory at
Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—Two firemen were killed and twenty injured in an explosion in the factory of Wiener & Co., saddlery hardware manufacturers, at 87 Mechanic Street, this morning.

The men who lost their lives were Jacob Bleyle and William B. Crane, of engine company No. 3, and among those who were badly injured are Capt. Theodore Wolf, of engine company No. 3; Capt. Rusing Bercaugh, of engine company No. 2; Lieut. Pat J. Donohue, of engine company No. 7, and numerous firemen.

Naphtha Tank Explosion.

The building was a five story brick, and the explosion is thought to have resulted from a tank of naphtha taking fire. Fire was discovered in the factory shortly before 5 o'clock and an alarm was sent in, which was followed almost directly by a second call. Fourteen engines and four truck companies responded, and most of the firemen who

had answered the second call were missing in front of the building when the explosion occurred. There was nothing to warn the firemen of their danger until the crash came.

The roof of the structure went in while the walls fell outward. The two men who were killed were on the roof of a one-story structure adjoining the Wiener factory when the wall of the big brick structure came down on them apparently in a solid sheet.

Escaped Injury.

Chief Engineer Robert Kiersted was in front of the building and he was covered by a mass of wreckage but in some miraculous way he escaped serious injury. He crawled out after the wreckage had been lifted from his body and took charge of the work of rescue. All the ambulances in the city were sent to the scene and for more than an hour police reserves and firemen worked in clearing the wreckage away and taking out the injured men.

A third alarm was sent in after the explosion calling out nearly all the firemen in the city. The fire is still burning. Probable loss will be \$30,000.

Collins Throws Bomb Into Regulars' Camp

Chairman of Hearst Faction Files Brief Criticizing Actions of "Harmony" Election Commission—New Kinks.

The Hearst forces of the District have joined the anti-Hearst men in the projected assault upon the "harmony" election commission, and it was announced this afternoon that various things are due to happen on Monday.

Chairman James J. Collins, of the Hearst Campaign Club, and Vice Chairman P. J. Ryan have prepared a brief, attacking the actions of the commission and the rules prepared by it. Up to this afternoon it was supposed that the Hearst forces would not interfere with Chairman Sefton and his associates, having received about all sought except the fifth member of the commission, demanded by Cotter Bide.

At every point in the hearings before the commission, the contentions of Charles W. Slater and his associates were sustained, and the adherents of the Norris central committee were worsted. Secretary J. Fred Kelley could not get a rule changed. He and his associates sought then to have the

hours for voting altered, and the Hearst forces again defeated them. Consequently, it was with surprise that observers witnessed the explosion brought about by Cotter Bide, one of Mr. Hearst's ardent supporters.

This was smoothed over, so it was said, and up to last night no further trouble was anticipated from the Hearst followers. This afternoon came the second surprise—Captain Collins' brief. The action of the Hearst men places the commission between two fires. The central committee intends to continue the fight for a change in the rule regulating the selection of delegates by the convention and in the hours of voting. The central committee will meet at the Raleigh on Monday night, when its plans will be announced.

The Hearst people attack the rules all along the line. They will make their fight Monday morning when the commission meets. Chairman Sefton and his associates have selected sixteen of the twenty-two polling places. Some of them were announced today. The list is to be completed Monday.

The District attached the "searchlights," together with other property held by Watson. The court held, however, that as Watson had not paid for the lamps, the ownership was still vested in the electrical company.

Best Lumber, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.

Adv.

MORMON CHURCH CALLED A TRUST BY UTAH JURIST

Polygamy Not Worst
Feature of the Faith,
Says Powers.

INFLUENCE IN BUSINESS

Teaching That Head of Sect
Is Inspired Regarded as
Un-American.

"Polygamy is not the worst feature of Mormonism. It is the un-American domination by the hierarchy, the teaching that the head of that body is inspired, the control of the church over politics, and the intermingling of church influence in the business life of our people. . . . Corporations run by the church control the votes of their employees, not as owners of the property, but through ecclesiastical rule."—Judge Powers, witness in the Smoot case.

The Mormon Church as an industrial "trust" was described today to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections by Judge O. W. Powers, of Salt Lake City, after having given testimony all day yesterday in the Smoot investigation.

The witness told of the activity of the church in industrial matters, and of its control over the votes of its employees by reason of its ecclesiastical rule.

There had been evidence of church domination in the past few weeks in the election of the Smoot delegates to the Republican National Convention, the witness said. The candidates supported by the "Deseret News," the official organ of the church, were elected, and those supported by Senator Thomas Kearns were defeated.

The attitude of the younger element of Mormonism is strongly against any re-establishment of polygamy today, the witness said. Members of the "old guard" of Utah citizens, who had fought Mormonism for years, were reconciled to the absence of prosecution against present lawbreakers, he said, in the hope that with tolerating the practice would die out with the present generation; but if civil prosecutions could be pointed to as religious persecutions, it might do more than the present inactivity in defeating the ends of justice.

Judge Powers Resumes.

It was 11:10 o'clock when the committee was called to order, with five Senators present. Judge Powers took the witness chair and read a paper prepared by supporters of Moses Thatcher, immediately after his defeat in the Utah Legislature of 1897, addressed to the President and Senate of the United States.

It recounted details of the election and declared there existed in Utah a political organization known as the "Mormon Church," which had interfered in the Senatorial election and prevented the election of Thatcher by throwing its strength to Rawlins.

Senator Smoot's name was mentioned by the witness at this point in his testimony. In 1890 at Provo George Sutherland was nominated for mayor against a candidate of the People's (or Mormon) party. Sutherland was supported by Reed Smoot, which caused Smoot to be regarded in disfavor.

The subject of woman suffrage in Utah, which was referred to on Friday by the witness, was commented upon briefly.

"Were there any women in the Utah Legislature that elected Senator Smoot?" inquired Senator Overman.

"Yes, there were," witness responded. "One, I think, was chairman of the Judiciary committee."

"Was that a Republican or Democratic Legislature?" inquired Senator Bailey of Texas.

"It was Republican," witness replied. "Do you know for whom she voted?" was the next query.

"For Reed Smoot, I believe."

Smoot Delegates Elected.

Chairman Burrows asked the witness whether there was any recent evidence of the interest of the church in political matters.

"Yes, within the past four or five weeks," witness replied. "It was in the context of delegates to the next Republican National Convention. There was the Smoot-Sutherland faction and the Kearns faction. The Mormon Church organ, the 'Deseret News,' declared for the Smoot-Sutherland faction and they won out."

Senator Dubois asked about the holding together of Mormon Church members in political matters. They, he said, were a unit. He could not recall any occasion when the candidates who had received the sanction of the church had been defeated.

There is a great deal of the work of the Mormon Church which is kept secret, witness said, and inquiries did not always result in obtaining the information desired. The chairman of political parties in Utah had gotten so used to this sort of thing that, in striving for partisan victory, they were very careful to take only those men who were known to have the consent of the church to run, if the candidates were Mormons.

Asked to give the leading instance of church control of the dropping of Moses Thatcher from the list of apostles and how officials of the Mormon Church approved the action of the higher church authorities, Thatcher had been